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# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

Volume 8

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Number 11

## Roamin" In England and Northern France

By George B. Pryde

Leaving Edinburgh by the British crack train "The Flying Scotsman", one travels swiftly southward across the Scottish border into England. Berwick upon Tweed, near the border, is one of the most beautiful border towns. It suffered the brunt of the fighting between the English and the Scots, was laid waste by fire and sword, and was rebuilt several times. Soon we are passing Durham Cathedral and Castle which stand on an eminence on the banks of the River Wear. It is said that the present Cathedral was built on the site that the monks of Lindisfarne in A. D. 995 selected as a resting place for the body of St. Cuthbert.

The contour of the country is much different than Scotland, being less hilly and not as uniformly wooded. One sees, however the same well-kept farms and gardens as in Scotland, beautifully green and pleasing to the eye. Nearing the midlands, the city of York, one of the most historic cities of England, is passed. Excavations in the old fortress indicate that the building was started in A. D. 71. One of the outstanding buildings is the Cathedral of St. Peter erected on the site of the wooden church in which King Edwin was baptised by Paulinius in A. D. 667.

One of the picturesque counties of England is Warwickshire, and, as one wanders about the old town of Warwick, he feels that he is indeed in a medieval city, entering and leaving by the East and West Gates, all that now remains of the old fortifications. Near here also, is Warwick Castle, one of the remaining medieval castles, completely walled. with sentry towers at commanding points. Both the castle and the grounds are scrupulously kept, and it is a real pleasure to visit the castle and wander through the grounds of this ancient structure which dates back many centuries. In this vicinity also is Stratford-on-Aven, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. It is safe to say that no one place in the British Isles holds such fascination and is so widely visited by Americans as Stratford and the little church near by where rest the remains of Shakespeare and many of his relatives.

One's pulse beats faster as he nears the great city of London, for where is there a Britisher, be he man or boy, who has not, at some period of his life, looked forward to when he would be privileged to walk the streets of this famous city, the largest in the Empire, a city full of legendary and historic lore. I believe London rather overawes the visitor as he thinks of its immense size, with its eight and . three quarter millions of people, with its great density of street traffic, but somehow the lure of London seems to grow on you. The street traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, is so admirably directed that the immensity of the city is forgotten. There are so many interesting places to visit that a year would not be sufficient time to get around it all, so one must necessarily pick out the particular localities which appeal to him and confine his visits to these. One cannot but be impressed as he wanders through Trafalgar Square, in which are erected many monuments, that of Nelson commanding instant attention, then on into Whitehall Street, with its many historic buildings. Here is Scotland Yard, the Scotland Yard that you have so often read about in the criminal history of Great Britain. It is really a most unpretentious building and you feel awed as you stand within its sacred precincts and reflect on the high type of men that have been at the head of this famous institution. Then nearby is the War Office, from which have emanated orders that have carried the British flag into the far places of the

Close by Trafalgar is Number 10 Downing Street, where Premiers have come and gone in almost endless procession. Here resided the brilliant Pitt, the youngest man who ever held that position, Disraeli, Gladstone, Balfour, Salisbury, Baldwin, McDonald, and many others, all able and patriotic men, who gave the best of their lives in the service of their country. Here is the cenotaph to commemorate Britain's soldier dead; here people pause and stand with uncovered head at this sacred symbol of a nation's remembrance. One soon finds himself at the House of Parliament,

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Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

where, through the courtesy of Mr. Tom Richardson. M. P. for Durham, we were privileged to visit every part of these buildings, and the courtesy of this kindly Briton will not soon be forgotten. Walking through the sacred precincts of the House of Lords, one thinks of Lord Salisbury and Lord Roseberry, good friends socially, but inveterate foes politically: Roseberry the exponent of Liberalism, suave and brilliant. Salisbury the Conservative, aloof and scholarly, sitting, as Roseberry rather cynically expressed it, in "lonely grandeur".

The House of Commons is not as imposing as that of the Lords, the members of the former rather priding themselves on that fact. We approached the Bar of the Commons, a line on the floor beyond which only members may pass. Here rests the Mace. Outside the Bar. a member may visit with his friends, or comport himself as he sees fit, provided he maintains an attitude of reasonable decorum, but, once he passes the Bar, he immediately becomes subject to all of the rules and regulations of that assembly, which is dignified and capable, and business proceeds along traditional lines, except in a few instances. For example, the recent case of a Scottish M. P. who was forcibly ejected for a flagrant disregard of the rules of the House, obtaining a little cheap notoriety by an exhibition of extremely bad manners. Near by stands Westminster Abbey. the interior of which, with its domed ceiling, richly carved in wood and stone, is magnificent. Some of the tombs are rather bizarre, some quite beautiful. Here sovereign and commoner lie in close proximity. In the Abbey stands the Coronation Chair. in which the kings and queens of Scotland were crowned. Under the seat of the chair rests the Stone of Scone, on which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone Palace in Scotland. There are many legendary stories regarding the origin of this stone.

St. Paul's Cathedral designed by Sir Christopher Wren is another of the magnificent church buildings of London, within which are buried many of the great soldiers of the Empire, including Wellington and Nelson. A beautiful chapel and monument have been erected to the memory of Earl Kitchener, who met such a mysterious death during the war. The great dome of the cathedral rises to a height of 365 feet above the main floor. One cannot stand within this building without being impressed with the traditions of this fine edifice. The Tower of London seems to be the mecca for a large number of tourists, mostly Americans. While interesting from a historical standpoint, there is something gloomy and sinister about this building. Within the confines of this former fortress, many met their death by execution, a number of spies being executed there during the war. On Tower Hill within the prison grounds, many criminals, famous and infamous, met their death, many being buried within the walls of the chapel of St. Peter nearby. One of the interesting places in the tower is the room in which the crown jewels are kept. These jewels are very gorgeous and have a strange appeal on account of their magnificence and historic value. The building is now used as a garrison, the old and the new blending rather harmoniously, the smartly attired soldiers in their modern uniforms, and the Yeomen of the Guard, in their antique Tudor uniforms.

One of the most inspiring sights in London is to visit Buckingham Palace to witness the changing of the Guard. One sees abroad no more colorful or animated spectacle. At 11:00 A. M. the Guards are assembled in front of Buckingham Palace ready to march to their respective stations. With a great blare of trumpets, led by the Fife and Drum Corps, the Guards swing out of the palace gate on their way to St. James' Palace. Splendidly equipped and magnificently drilled, these guardsmen represent the finest tradition of the British Army. One involuntarily thinks of that fine tribute to the Guards, "The Guards Came Through", quoted in "Verses Inspired By The Great War" in Mr. Eugene McAuliffe's article in the July, 1925, Employes' Magazine:

"Line after line with never a bend.

And a touch of the London swank,
A trifle of swank and dash."

Joining a week-end crowd, we left London on our way to Dover and from there by boat to France. The boat trip across the channel is no place for a thrifty Scotsman, as he may have to "give up" a good deal on account of the rather unstable antics of the ship. Arriving at Calais, one finds himself in a strange atmosphere among a people speaking an unknown tongue, but, with much gesticulating. one seems to get around with a minimum loss of dignity. The train journey from Calais to Lille was very pleasing after the rather disagreeable trip across the channel. As the train rushes through Armentieres, one naturally looks for evidence of destruction caused by the Great War, but none is apparent. Lille, where we spent the night, is one of the large industrial cities of the region. It has been entirely rebuilt and all the ravages of war have been removed. Douai, Lens, Arras, Bethune. Cambrai. Amiens, all familiar names during the war period, bring back many memories of those days, for



La Madeleine, Paris.



La Place de l' Opera, Paris.

around these places raged some of the most desparate fighting. Arras, a great railroad junction, was laid in ruins, the allies fighting desperately to regain it on account of its strategical importance as a transportation center. Here, too, the town has been practically rebuilt.

About three miles northeast of Arras, we stopped at the military cemetery of Lovez where are buried about two hundred Scottish and Canadian soldiers. In one of the rows of graves, I read the name of my youngest brother, who, as a member of a Scottish Highland regiment, had gone forth valiantly with all the optimism of youth, and, like countless others, had found a grave in France. As I stood in that little cemetery, I tried to reconstruct the desparate conflict that had raged all around it but a few short years ago. I tried to visualize the bursting shells hurtling across the valley, the lines of infantrymen fighting every foot of the way, men fighting, falling and dying, and high above them the circling aeroplanes skimming the skies, while all around was the debris and wastage of war, but the mind soon reaches a point where it ceases to function because the past and present are utterly irreconcilable. I stood and looked across the valley. in the mellow sunlight of a warm and pleasant Sabhath day the meadowlarks singing with full throated melody, the toll of the church bells sounding faintly across the distance while the people, many in somber black, were wending their way to church. We heard the sound of the carefree laughter of children and we saw the smoke from the great mining region of Lens rise slowly on the still morning air, while the ripening grain promised a bountiful harvest. The energy and inventive genius of men, together with the rejuvenative power of nature, have worked such a transformation that it is difficult to conceive of conflict ever having occurred. But as one wanders through the great cemeteries, French. British. Canadian and German, and particularly the great French cemetery of Loretto, with its thousands and thousands of white crosses, marking the resting places of French soldiers, with the hundreds of mourners, mostly in black, who throng these cemeteries, the full force of the conflict is made very rcal again. In the Loretto Cemetery can be seen

a beautiful chapel, and also a war memorial dedicated to the unknown dead who are buried there.

The only other remaining reminders of the Great War are in the areas which have been set apart as memorials to those who participated in the war, both living and dead. Such a place is Vimy Ridge, which must remain sacred to the Canadians, who fought and died so valiantly on this part of the Western Front; drab and dreary and desolate it still looks with much of the debris of war scattered around. As one travels through the dugouts far underground, it is easy to realize what a great part the miner and the mining engineer played in the conflict. Here is to be found a perfect labyrinth of entries and rooms driven in the solid rock. On this ridge Canada is erecting a great memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice.

As one walks the streets of Paris, he naturally thinks of the dark days when the German army was literally knocking at the gate of the city, but here, too, nearly all damage done by the war has been. removed. A pleasant afternoon was spent visiting the French Colonial Exposition in Paris, the handiwork of many of those Colonials being particularly interesting. For those attracted to painting and statuary, the Louvre is well worth a visit. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is one of the outstanding church buildings and draws many tourists. The Place de la Concorde, laid out by Louis XV, was the scene of many executions during the French Revolution. In front of the Vendome stands a column surmounted by a statue of Napoleon, decorated with plates of bronze from artillery used in all of his campaigns. Many visitors go to the Eglise Royale Church in the crypt of which is Napoleon's tomb. as well as those of a number of his friends and relatives. Few people who go to Paris fail to visit the Arc de Triomphe, where rest the remains of the Unknown Soldier, beside which, in an urn, burns continuously the flame of remembrance.

Walking through the airdrome at Le Bourget, one naturally thinks of that intrepid American air man (Lindbergh), who landed here after his historic flight across the Atlantic, which won the acclaim of all the world. Having decided to fly from Paris to London, in a few minutes after our arrival at the airport, we circled over Paris and headed westward. On a pleasant day, this is a remarkable experience, the view of land and sea being magnificent. It seemed but a short time until we were negotiating a landing at Croyden airport, London, completing a hurried but memorable visit to France.

#### AT COLLEGE

The young man had just driven home from college at the close of the term.

"Did you pass everything?" asked his mother,

anxiously.

"Everything but two Studebakers and a Pierce-Arrow. Darned if they mustn't have had airplane motors in them!"

# Run of the Mine

Labor Leadership

ABOR, with its many present difficulties, seems to suffer too frequently at the hands of its leaders and the labor press that pretends to promote labor interests. A great majority of labor papers are edited by adventurous souls who promised themselves early in life to avoid hard labor, their senseless fulminations only tending to widen the breach between labor and society in general.

Our friend, Mr. William Green, who, generally speaking, displays good common sense, seems to have become a trifle jumpy of late, indulging in a great deal of bitter scolding against the Eighteenth Amendment and Mr. James D. Farrell of the U. S. Steel Company and other employers who found it absolutely necessary to reduce their labor costs. Mr. Farrell is one of the nation's great industrialists who broadly and quickly subscribed to the request made by President Hoover several months ago that wages be not reduced. Mr. Farrell kept faith with the President, only reducing wages on October first, ten per cent, when net earnings had completely disappeared and the salaries of monthly officials had been reduced, the reduction made by Mr. Farrell followed by the other steel companies, considerably less than corresponding reductions made in living costs, leaving the real wages of his employes, insofar as purchasing power is concerned, somewhat higher than they were in October, 1929.

Labor leaders and labor press writers, as well as certain other volunteers, too frequently talk without experience; for example, the effort entailed in trying to dig up a weekly or semi-monthly payroll when the price received for a commodity produced, is less than the cost, this condition accentuated by the fact that many purchasers find it impossible to pay for the material which they have purchased in good faith.

That conditions are badly dislocated, no one will question, but neither shouting, hair pulling, rolling on the ground, nor the publication of blackguardism in the labor press, will help the situation. President Hoover did labor a valiant service in discouraging wage cuts during the past two years, while high priced stocks were being disposed of and economies were being developed that have resulted in living costs being materially reduced.

With prices, interest and dividend returns well liquidated, what the country now needs from a

labor standpoint, is a somewhat better distribution of existing payrolls, some men working and earning well, others to a lesser extent, while several million have been completely detached from the payroll. We can not, however, reconcile ourselves to the wage scale recently established in the Union mines of northern West Virginia with the approval of the several local Unions and Mr. Van A. Bittner, which fixed machine loading rates at 22.5 cents, pick mining at 28.5 cents, and skilled inside labor at \$2.70 per day. However muddled those in charge of the large interests may be at the present time, it can not be said that superior generalship is being displayed by those who are paid to represent and speak for labor.

#### Accident Record, Union Pacific System

THE Safety Department of the Union Pacific Railway System publishes an Accident Prevention Bulletin at recurring intervals. The statement reproduced below was clipped from the bulletin of October 7, 1931:

"The comparative number of casualties (injuries and fatalities) to employes on duty on railroads, is usually stated as: 'Casualty rate per million manhours.' million manhours is approximately the total number of hours worked by 408 men employed 8 hours a day every working day for an entire year. If, during the year, a single one of those men gets hurt, that would be one casualty per million manhours—(1.00 per MMH). If, at some time during the year, two of those 408 men were hurt, or one of them was hurt twice, that would make a casualty rate of 2.00 per MMH,-almost exactly our rate for 1930.

"The annual accident statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for year 1930, just published, shows the average casualty rate for Class 1 Roads and the casualty rate of the Union Pacific System, as follows:

"Average casualty rate, Class 1 Roads (all except small roads) year 1930 9.25 per MMH Casualty rate, Union Pacific System, year 1930 ..... . 2.01 per MMH

Estimated casualty rate Union Pacific System, first nine months

1931 ...... 1.89 per MMH

"There are approximately 40,000 people employed on the Union Pacific System, working at hundreds of dif-ferent tasks throughout the year, on 10,000 miles of line, in 13 states. If our performance was no better than that of the average road, we would be having 80 to 90 of them hurt each month instead of 15 or 20. There were 18 reportable casualties in September, which is one of our busiest months.'

The record made by the men on the Union Pacific System, with but 21 per cent of the accidents per million man hours shown for all Class 1 Railroads

in the United States, speaks for itself. It is with both chagrin and sorrow we confess to our mine average for the first nine months of 1931, which shows 52.25 casualties per million man hours, a ratio 27.6 times as high as our parent Railway System.

#### Reduction In Living Costs

Awage reduced ten per cent from the 1929 basis will buy more goods, whether necessities or luxuries, than it would in that year of so-called good times. According to the National Industrial Conference Board's study, the average prices paid in August, 1931, had fallen below those of August, 1929, as follows:

	Per cent
Commodity	Reduction
Commodity Food	. 25.3
Housing	. 11.4
Clothing	. 21.0
Fuel and Light	. 2.9
Coal	. 3.0
Gas and Electricity	. 2.1
Sundries	. 2.9
All Items	. 14.7

Food and clothing show the heaviest reductions, such absorbing about 45 per cent of the worker's income.

We have all been traveling too fast, those who spend as well as those who drive, and if signs mean anything at all, we are in for a more quiet, perhaps more orderly manner of life.

#### Father Welsh's New Church

THE South Side Catholics of Rock Springs plan to build a new \$65,000 church building on Fourth and "A" Streets, immediately adjoining their present location. The building will be 50 feet by 92 feet, seating 300 people, the plans prepared by Maginnis and Walsh, architects, of Boston. Father Welsh is to be congratulated on being the pastor of the fourth new church building constructed in Rock Springs within the past few years.

The first new church building was erected in 1925 by members of the North Side Catholic Church, Father Anton Schiffrer being the priest in charge. In 1930, the Congregationalists, under the leadership of Dr. William R. Marshall, reconstructed their church building, and more recently, the Latter Day Saints under the leadership of Bishop J. I. Williams, constructed and dedicated a new and handsome church edifice.

Whatever may be said about the progress made by the Christian Churches elsewhere, Rock Springs

can say with becoming pride that its church work moves consistently forward.

#### Ten Minute Talks With Workers

This is the eleventh of the series of Ten Minute Talks With Workers, which is reproduced with permission of the "Times", London, England.

WHAT IS THE WORKER ENTITLED TO\*

orkers want higher wages. Good! The desire is natural and commendable. But the desired result will come only from the operation of the right causes, and the worker can discover these right causes only by sound thinking. Shouting at mass meetings will not affect wages any more than it will affect the stars in their courses. Thinking will, and at once.

Beginning where we always try to begin—at the beginning and not halfway through—let it be noted that every wage paid to every worker, from the \$75,000 per annum paid to the President to the dollar and a half a day paid to a charwoman, is the result of a contract between two persons: A, the payer of the wages, and B, the receiver of them. It is the fashion among "advanced thinkers" to speak of B as a "wage-slave". B is a "wage-slave" to precisely the same extent as A, no more and no less, since each of them is equally bound by the contract, for a contract must express the full consent of willing minds that understand precisely what they are doing. So that the first, but only preliminary, answer to the question, "What is the worker entitled to?" is simply, "The wage he has contracted to work for."

This, you will say, is not a very startling answer. It seems, you think, to have a familiar ring about it. Very well, let us see whether what follows from it is of more use.

Note to begin with that only a free man can make a contract. In the Southern States before the Civil War there was no contract between A, the planter, and B, the Negro. If B, while going an errand for A, got a picayune for holding C's horse, the picayune in law belonged to A. The economic mark of the legal status of freedom from personal servitude which the Civil War brought to B was that A now began to pay him wages. The reserve process is equally stringent in its effects. Cease to get wages and you cease to be free. B may give A any fancy name he likes to camouflage his condition. He may call him a "National Guild" with Mr. G. H. D. Cole, or a "Soviet" with Lenin, but that, though it may amuse him, will not alter his condition of servitude.

<sup>\*</sup>Reprinted from "The Times" (London) Trade and Engineering Supplement. Copyrighted in the U. S. A. by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City, N. Y.

#### FREEDOM OF CONTRACT

When we take a broad view of the history of the worker it is easily seen how in the earlier stages of the gradual process by which he obtained freedom to enter into wage-contracts he was at a disadvantage in comparison with the other party to the contract. Exactly the same thing happened in the Southern States in the case of the emancipated Negro. But freedom to make a contract carries with it freedom to make the contract as advantageous as possible. B, the receiver of wages, wants to get the best terms he can from A, the payer of them. He can do this in three ways:

- (1) By joining with his fellow-workers to fix the terms on which they will agree to work. The law now gives the workers full liberty of combination. At first trade unions were bitterly opposed. Arnold, of Rugby, called them in I834 " a fearful engine of mischief", and for long the economists "proved" that they could not raise the wages, which was about as inept as proving that children could not eat taffy. The worker has found that he can make a better wage-contract as a member of a union than as an isolated individual, and he is bound to avail himself of the discovery. Tradeunion action may, however, tend to stereotype wages, which is a wrong way of fixing them. It sets a minimum below which money-wages cannot fall, and is less assiduous about the maximum to which they should strive.
- (2) The worker will get a more advantageous wage-contract the more he knows of the general wage-paying capacity of the industry in which he works, and of the particular wage-paying capacity of the factory in that industry which employs him. His present demand for a share of control is at bottom a demand to have access to data on which he can form a fair decision on these important points. Hitherto he has had to act on guesswork, sometimes shrewdly right, sometimes a long way out.
- (3) The wage contract has one aspect which is peculiar. Generally each of the two parties to a contract leaves the other to carry out its terms, with a suit for breach as the result of failure to do so. In industry, which is not a rivalry but a partnership, this will not do. Our A and B do not make their contract and separate, each going his own way. For whether A can run the contract indefinitely on its present terms, much less alter it from time to time to B's advantage, depends very largely on B himself. Breach of an ordinary contract, say to deliver certain goods at a stated time, can easily be made out—the goods are not there, and the failure is obvious. Breaches of the wage-contract are not so easy to determine, and are unfortunately rather easy

for B to make without immediate detection. He may "ca'canny." The breach of contract is ultimately proved by the bankruptcy of the industry—but this takes us into the economics of wage-fixing, which will be the subject of our next "Talk".

Wages are the result of a contract. Contracts should be carried out exactly, both in the letter and the spirit. In industry, as in life, it pays hand-somely to keep your word as your bond.

#### Scottish Concert Company Here November 14

The Scottish Concert Company will offer ninety minutes of music, folk songs, and dances interspersed with rare comedy in the Old Timers' Building, Saturday, November 14, at 2:30 p. m. The Scottish entertainers are well known in Rock Springs having appeared here last year. In fact it is through the many requests that they are being brought here again this year. The troupe consists of four performers, Miss Mary McMahon, the most famous Scottish soprano in America, who has starred with Harry Lauder; Miss Louise Graham, Highland dancer and winner of many medals and prizes; Miss Doris Kimball, pianist and accompanist; and Alec Kelvin, a born Scot but now one of America's best known comedians.



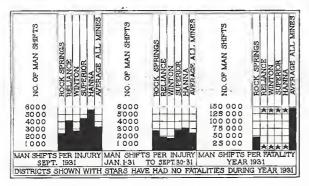
This entertainment will be free to the children of all employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, including Rock Springs, Reliance. Winton and Superior, and its originality and artistry make it one that no one can afford to miss.

The Caledonian Society has engaged the Concert Company for an evening performance for adults in the Old Timers Building.

Man-shifts

# Make It Safe

#### September Accident Graph



SEPTEMBER'S accident record shows there was a total of 13 accidents resulting in injuries to workmen. Of these 13, there was 1 fatality, namely to Tony Ritson, 9 serious injuries and 3 minor injuries, one of these minor injuries being sustained by a laborer on the surface, causing a loss of three days time.

The mines' accident reports for the month are as follows: Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, 2 serious accidents; No. 8 Mine, 1 fatality, and 1 serious; Reliance No. 1 Mine, no lost time accidents; No. 4 Mine, 1 serious; Winton No. 1 Mine, no lost time; No. 3 Mine, 2 serious; Superior "B" Mine. no lost time; "C" Mine, 1 serious; "E" Mine, 1 serious, 1 lost time; Hanna No. 2 Mine, 1 serious; No. 4 Mine, 1 lost time; and No. 6 Mine, no lost time.

The severity of the accidents increased in September, yet 10 of these 13 injuries were avoidable. In classifying 10 out of the 13 accidents as avoidable, probably some of the injured men and many of their friends will take exception. Nobody willfully gets injured in a mine, yet the number runs into thousands each year. This is no doubt due to the Law of Average—an inflexible, relentless law. It is no company or man made statute. It cannot be repealed.

Under the terms of this Law there won't be an accident every time a miner violates a safety rule or a mining law; nor will there be a death, or even an injury, everytime there is an accident. But a certain number of violations, not only of safety rules, but just common ordinary good judgment, means one injury, a certain number of injuries means one violent death. Such is the Law of Average. It is most certain.

For instance, a man may work under loose top and not protect himself by setting enough timber to support the bad roof, he may work under loose face or rib coal, he may have no regard for any of the safety rules, yet sooner or later he always pays, and, in mining, he pays most dearly.

The punishment may be inflicted the very first time he flaunts this law. It may come the tenth or fiftieth time. That too is a part of the Law of Average—the uncertain part. More respect for this Law of Average would greatly reduce the chance of injury to the miner, suffering and heartaches of their families and dear ones.

Let all of us respect this Law of Average, both in the mines and on the highway, while at work or play. Remember so many chances or short cuts result in an accident, so many accidents, an injury, and so many injuries, a fatality. After that it is the hearse which we all hate to see.

#### BY MINES

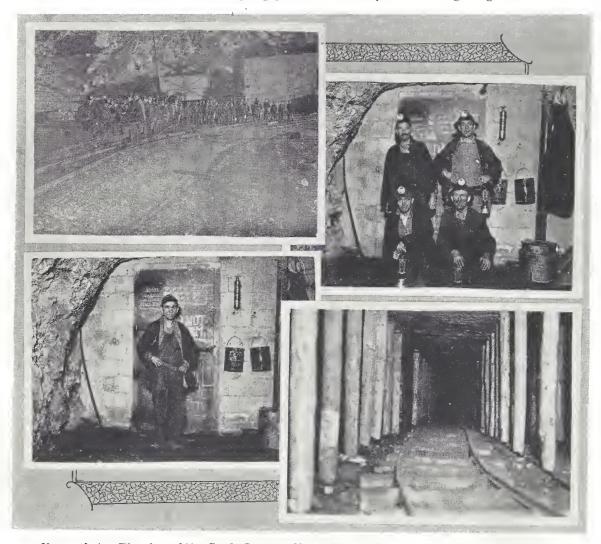
Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4	l 3,180	2	1,590
Rock Springs No. 8		2	2,277
Rock Springs Outs	ide 1,897	0	0
Reliance No. 1	3,334	1	3,334
Reliance Outside	834	0	0
Winton No. 1		0	0
Winton No. 3	. 1,972	2	986
Winton Outside	1,197	0	0
Superior "B"	2,256	0	0
Superior "C"	2,352	1	2,352
Superior "D"		0	0
Superior "E"		1	2.312
Superior Outside	1,574	0	0
Hanna No. 2	1,080	1	1,080
Hanna No. 4	2,407	0	0
Hanna No. 6	174	0	0
Hanna Outside	1,995	0	0
В	Y DISTRIC	TS	
Rock Springs	9,630	4	2,408
Reliance		1	4.168
Winton	5,525	2	2,763
Superior	8.525	2	4,633
Hanna		1	5,656
411 D	22.504	10	3,350
All Districts			
Period January			
Rock Springs		33	2,748
Reliance		18	1.843
Winton		27	1,711
Superior	. 75,626	25	3,025
Hanna	. 46,266	15	3,084
All Districts	201.054	— 118	2,474
All Districts	. 471,704	110	4,41

#### September Injuries

HOW IT HAPPENED

Seth Korhonen—Miner—Rock Springs No. 4
Mine. Lacerated thumb, infection developing
after a lapse of several days. While uncoupling
a car, he cut his thumb on the coupling pin,

and infection developed under the thumb nail. This injury has caused Seth to be unable to report for work for 19 days. To prevent further injuries of this nature, haulage equipment must be kept in good condition, men must use more care in coupling and uncoupling cars, and what would you think of good gloves?



Upper Left—The day shift, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, photographed at the portal just before the whistle blew for the man trip to be lowered into the mine. This crew, along with the night shift, worked the entire month of August without a single lost time injury. During that period 3,476 man shifts were worked underground.

Upper Right—The Foremen of Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Kneeling, left to right: Hugh Mc-Leod and Elija Daniels; standing, left to right: Jack Adams and Thomas Overy. All four of these men are proud of their men, their sections and the work that they are accomplishing in the prevention of accidents. No. 4 Mine is working hard to get both of the automobiles that are to be awarded at the end of the year.

Lower Left—A miner who takes pride in his work—Bob Majhanovich—photographed at the mine foreman's office in Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, ready to begin work. Bob has worked continuously for The Union Pacific Coal Company since 1918 and his working place is always kept neat, orderly and well timbered.

Lower Right—Note the timbering in Bob's room. It is evenly spaced, clearance is maintained on each side of the track and the posts are in perfect alignment.

Bob is to be complimented for the way he does his work. He is what is termed "A Good Miner".

MIKE MACNETTI — Miner — Rock Springs No. 4
Mine. Fractured right leg (fibula). Received a fracture of the fibula right leg while dropping a car down the room, the snubbing post pulled out and struck him on the leg. This was an avoidable accident. Mike has no one to blame but himself. Snubbing posts can be securely placed two ways. The best one is to dig a hitching in the roof, set one end of the prop in this hitching and slant it towards the face in such a manner that when a pull is given on the prop it tends to tighten it. Mike's snubbing post was not even hitched in the floor and the accident happened before the foreman had reached his working place.

MIKE MURINKO, JR.—Driver—Rock Springs No. 8

Mine. Crushed left arm, resulting in amputation below the shoulder joint. Mike was taking two empty steel cars from the parting to the inside of entry when the mule turned to the high. Mike, who was riding the front end of the trip, in getting off the car to turn the mule, slipped and fell and before he could recover himself the cars had passed over his arm. This is a most regrettable injury, especially when it happens to a young man. Such accidents may be avoided if all drivers would ride the rear end of the cars whenever practical, and always keep on the alert.

Anthony Ritson—Faceman—Rock Springs No. 8
Mine. Severe contused abdomen that caused his death six days later. Tony, with his partner Frank Prybylski, had undercut, drilled and loaded out the three bottom shots of a conveyor face, and in going across the face with the "duckbill" had struck and loosened a prop set within six inches of the face coal. After cleaning up the loose coal, Frank started to tighten the prop, when he heard the face coal "give away" and he ran. Evidently, Tony was coming forward to assist Frank with the tightening of the prop, and never heard or saw the face coal fall and knock out the prop, for he was struck a fatal blow in the abdomen.

Tony was a very careful miner, as well as Frank. The place was well timbered, there can be no criticism from this angle; however, we can draw one lesson from this accident. When we are underground, we should always be on the alert. It is hoped that we never have another accident of this nature.

Joe Tolzi—Faceman—Reliance No. 4 Mine. Fractured nose. Was drilling with power drill when one handle of the machine broke and he was struck alongside of the head with the other handle. This injury has caused Joe to be unable to work for 11 days. The injury is no fault of his. The mine management must secure safer drilling equipment and instruct men in

safer practices, as well as to thoroughly inspect all equipment at periodical intervals.

Earl Dupont — Mine Foreman — Winton No. 3
Mine. Fracture of left leg. While assisting the lower bell ringer man in changing the position of the tail rope on a scraper, some rock fell, dislodging two sets of timber. The rock slid down the pitch and pinned Earl's leg against the scoop. This was an avoidable accident. The scoop could have been moved further down the pitch where better roof would have been encountered and better timbering can be maintained along the scraper face.

John Valco—Tracklayer—Winton No. 3 Mine.

Laceration and infection of left thumb. While trimming a wedge with an ax, he cut his thumb, infection developing about three days later. Infection can start from very small cuts or scratches; however, John received first aid treatment and was under the doctor's care when the infection developed in his arm, so it is certainly not through the lack of medical attention that the seriousness of his injury can be attributed. Cap pieces and wedges should be held in the hand so that the thumb is not hanging over the side of the block to be trimmed. Always practice safety habits.

Paul Gorniak — Faceman — Superior "C" Mine. Amputated first toe right foot. Was holding a jack pipe for the machine runner and when the cutter chain was put into operation, his right foot either slipped into the cutter chain or he had his foot too close to the side of the machine. This was an avoidable accident. Paul is not to be censored for being injured as he did not know about the dangers of a cutting machine. The persons responsible for this accident are the mine management and machine runner.

Roy Epps—Miner—Superior "E" Mine. Bruises of body and lower extremities. Was dropping a loaded car down out of a room and in some manner, while setting the brake, which is on the front end of the car, he slipped and fell under the car. While Roy's injuries were not serious, it is only a miracle that he was not fatally injured. In "E" Mine this hazard is ever present, the brake being on the front end of the car, but all men have been warned of the danger and have received definite instructions on how to drop a car out of a room. This is the second time that Roy has been injured while dropping a car down the room, and it certainly appears that he is a careless workman.

Gust OJALA—Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine. Sprained back. Injured claims to have sprained his back while lifting some rails. This injury has caused Gust to be unable to report for work for 19 days.

## Our Thanksgiving Fowl

HEN as sort of christening of our newly born nation, it became necessary for our forefathers to choose an emblem for our national seal, Franklin, ever present with ideas, was all for having our own liberty loving luscious turkey serve this distinguished purpose. Much opposition resulted and after six years the eagle at last won. Concerning this preference Franklin wrote:

".... in truth the turkey is in comparison a much more respectable bird, and with all a true native of America. He is beside (though a little vain and silly, it is true, but not the worse emblem for that) a bird of courage and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who should presume to enter his farmyard with a red coat on."

The turkey, however, has reserved for himself a place more dear to the Americans than the emblem on the dollar—for all that it doesn't sound possible—that is the place on the table. Even before the Spanish conquest of Mexico, roast turkey was appearing on the banquet tables of the Aztecs. If Montezuma, who dined on no mean scale, chose to dine on turkey, you may be sure there was nothing considered better. Europe soon learned the same lesson when Cortez and his men carried back on their galleons the proud specimens of our beloved bird the royal palates were already awake to the tastiness of the fowl. Advance advertising from Mexico had described the bird thus:

"There is a bird, much greater in biguess than the peacock, that is found within the forests and vegas all over the country. It sur-



passes as food any wild bird we have found up to this time. The natives do shoot the bird with arrows and catch them in various kinds of springes and snares. They are sometimes very large, being as much as thirty pounds in weight."

Turkeys were domesticated in Europe long before the Pilgrim fathers came to America. In fact they were so numerous as to be comparatively cheap in England by 1555.

Keen of eye, long of leg, with strong wings and alert brains the turkey is ever a fascinating fowl. He may have his vanity and like to strut about but he is no fool. When attacked on his roost from the air he has a baffling way of sitting tight, while dropping his head and pulling his tail feathers over his body. The assailant's blows are useless against such a buckler. Likewise, the sentinel system turkeys have for warning one another against enemies and their concerted plan of attack set them a degree above more stupid fowls. Such adroit and sagacious tactics have given the wild turkey a high rating with sportsmen who claim they are every bit as difficult to track as deer.

#### L. D. S. Chapel In Rock Springs Dedicated

HUNDREDS of people were in attendance at the dedicatory services of the Rock Springs L. D. S. Chapel, Sunday, September 27, a great many of those present being from out of the city. President Heber J. Grant, of the L. D. S. church, dedicated the church at the afternoon session.

Bishop J. I. Williams of the Rock Springs ward presided over the session and delivered the address of welcome. He expressed his appreciation in seeing so many people in attendance and to the church members for the existing friendship, the readiness and willingness with which they had rendered assistance in the erection of such a substantial building.

President Heber J. Grant began life as a poor boy and his achievements have come as a result of his splendid character and ability. Despite his advanced age he is full of vigor and ever increasing keenness of intellect. President Grant, who is a powerful speaker, in his dedicatory address, admonished his hearers to serve God, keep His commandments and walk, as far as it is possible for human creatures to do so, in the purity of life, in honor, fidelity and uprightness before God and man. Following the dedicatory prayer the choir sang an anthem and John B. Young pronounced the benediction.

The exercises and celebration in dedication of the church building started Saturday afternoon with a children's dance. That evening an entertainment



New Mormon Church, Rock Springs.

was held, one of the features of which was the illustrated history of the Rock Springs ward. The church was established in this city in 1876, the ward being created sixteen years later in 1892. This history was given by Willard Mauritsen. In addition to the singing by the choir and congregation Donald Miller rendered two violin solos; a trio composed of Estelle Park, Hazen Bright and LeRoy Johnson rendered two vocal numbers and Hazen Bright and M. J. Wright sang a duet.

#### Superior P-T-A Opens Year's Work

Superior's Parent Teachers Association opened its third year with a meeting at the Club House, Thursday, September 24. Mrs. A. Davis, president, presided.

Superintendent A. L. Keeney gave a short talk introducing his teaching staff for the year and outlining their activities. He spoke of the general high standards of the American public school systems and of his desire to have the Superior schools measure up to these standards. He stressed the importance of parental co-operation and understanding, also of the earnest effort on the part of the teachers and himself to make Superior schools the best in their history. He pointed to the fact that with an enlarged faculty the high school was equipped to take care of more students. He asked the parents to help in getting back to school those boys and girls not at work, but are simply staying at home. They may receive any courses which the school has to offer.

Following Mr. Keeney's talk Miss Pauline Drollinger, State Supervisor for Home Economics and Vocational Education, was presented. Miss Drollinger gave a list of night classes which were to be taught free of charge to the women. Classes in meal planning, child training and child care, are being formed at the present time. Some of the teachers will be engaged to assist in this educational program.

At the close of the meeting the parents were hosts to the teaching staff at a reception in their honor. Refreshments and dancing to Coach Telk's High

School Orchestra furnished the entertainment. Miss Katherine Moore, accompanied at the piano by Miss Betty Moore, played two violin solos.

#### "Burn More Coal" Committee Holds Enthusiastic Meeting at Rock Springs

The "Burn More Coal" committee of the Rock Springs district held one of the largest meetings that ever occupied the Old Timers' Building on Tuesday, September 29, the committee, composed largely of coal miners, being headed by Mr. John Copyak. Mr. John W. Hay of Rock Springs made a splendid chairman and introduced all the speakers.

On the platform were Mr. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Mr. J. I. Williams, Chairman of the Union Pacific Booster Committee, Mr. George B. Pryde, and Mr. John P. White, all of whom talked on the necessity of extending the markets for Rock Springs coal, practically the only asset, outside of the live stock business, that the town of Rock Springs has. Mr. John Palmatier, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Mr. George DeLowery, from the Short Line brotherhoods, as well as Mr. D. T. Gard of Omaha and Mr. W. P. Stines, both representatives of the Union Pacific Telegraphers' Unions, made talks endorsing the work of the "Burn More Coal" committee, and promised the committee their entire support.

Mr. John P. White, who is well known in Rock Springs, was the chief speaker, and made a splendid address. Mr. White criticized very strongly the fact that trucks were running over highways built by taxpayers' money and were taking business away from the railroads. This reflected in reduced business for the railroads and caused a lessened demand for coal, with many coal miners out of employment. Mr. White stated that men should have some assurance of the continuity of their jobs, stressed the matter of shorter hours, higher wages, and more equable distribution of wealth as a means of reducing unemployment.

The meeting reflected a great deal of credit on the "Burn More Coal" committee, who had worked with the utmost energy to make it a success.

#### Where Trucks Grow

She: "You must be very fond of automobiles." He: "What makes you think that?"

She: "I heard you have a truck farm."

#### DON'T GET GAY

A young lady entered the store and asked for a pound of floor wax.

"I'm sorry, Miss," replied Mr. De Garis, "we only sell sealing wax."

"Don't be silly," she replied, "why should anyone want to wax a ceiling?"

# =Engineering Department =

#### The Development of Our Great Railway Systems

PART IV.

The Development of the Steam Locomotive<sup>x</sup>  $B_Y$  C. E. Swann

There is little definite authentic historical information relative to the first application of steam for the development of locomotive power and it is a far cry from Sir Isaac Newton's steam propelled carriage of 1680, Cugnot's steam-driven road wagon in 1769 and Murdock's in 1784 and the modern locomotive we know today, but all these early attempts to utilize steam power for locomotion purposes had a direct bearing on the final production of the steam locomotive of today.

England is given the credit for the first success in heavy haulage, obtained on a prepared track, when Richard Trevithick, a Cornish mine captain, had his first steam locomotive built in 1801. Trevithick's first locomotive (1803) had four wheels, all drivers, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the boiler was 6 feet long and had a return flue, bringing the stack over the fire door. There was only one cylinder, which was 8 inches in diameter by 54 inches Trevithick exploded the theory that smooth tread wheels could not be used on an unflanged track in hauling loads by proving that smooth tread wheels had sufficient adhesion to the rail to be practical on rail hauls. Trevithick also found that the exhaust steam, when turned back in the stack, could be effectively utilized to promote combustion in the

Between Trevithick's first engine (1803) and the "Rocket" came the Blenkinsop Colliery locomotive, built by Fenton, Murray and Woods of Leeds, England, in 1812, Hedley with his "Puffing Billy" in 1813, Stephenson's "Blucher" in 1814 and various other developments. After George Stephenson produced his first locomotive his energies were devoted to the improvement of the steam locomotive, by various stages which led up to the "Rocket." Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, the first public railway, was opened in 1825, and Stephenson was the engineer of the "Locomotive," which was built by him in that year. Several other locomotives were built, but none were entirely satisfactory. In 1829, the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad offered a prize of 500 pounds (\$2,500) for the best locomotive engine. There were originally ten competitors, but the number was reduced on the morning of the trials to five: "The Novelty," "Sans Pareil," the "Rocket," the "Cycloped" and the "Perseverance." The trials lasted seven days, after which on October 26, 1829, Stephenson's "Rocket", which was the only engine that fulfilled the conditions of the competition, was awarded the prize. When drawing a load equivalent to three times its own weight, the "Rocket" travelled at the rate of 121/2 miles per hour, and with a carriage and passengers at the rate of 24 miles per hour, with the cost per mile for fuel about 3 pence. Its success was due to the combination of the tubular boiler, suggested by Henry Booth, and a suitably proportioned blast pipe, first used by Richard Trevithick, and a simple power transmission mechanism in the direct drive between the cylinder piston and the driving wheels. The principal characteristics of the "Rocket" were: boiler pressure, 50 lbs.; cylinders, 8x16½ in.; one pair drivers, 3 ft. 81/2 inches in diameter; boiler, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter by 6 feet long; fire box, 3 by 2 feet; boiler tubes, 23 feet 3 inches; fire box heating surface, 63 square feet; boiler tube heating surface, 7 square feet; total heating surface, 138 square feet; weight of engine, about 9,500 pounds.

As early as 1800, in America, the need of highways or other means of communication other than waterways, between widely separated settlements was felt; these arteries were also needed in the development of the vast unsettled districts of the country and the early civil and coal mining engineers were quick to grasp the possibilities of steam locomotion for this purpose, after a study made by Horatio Allen, Assistant Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company of steam locomotive development in England indicated it might be practical for use in this country. Chief Engineer John B. Jervis of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, convinced of the feasibility of rail motive power, planned to bring the anthracite coal of the Susquehanna Valley, by rail, into the valleys of the Delaware and the Hudson Rivers and on to the ocean. Allen in 1828 contracted for four locomotives. The locomotive "America" furnished by Robert Stephenson and Company, arrived in New York on January 15, 1829. It was transported up the Hudson River and through the canal from Rondout and cleared Eddyville on July 16, There its record is lost, and so far as is known, it was never operated in America. The other three locomotives built by Foster, Rastrick and Company, of Stourbridge, England, were the "Stourbridge Lion", "Delaware" and "Hudson". The "Stourbridge Lion" reached New York on May 13, 1829. It was transported up the Hudson to Rondout, and by canal to Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

It was set up and made a trial trip on August 8, 1829, this being the first operation of a locomotive in the Western Hemisphere. The second and third locomotives from Foster, Rastrick and Company arrived in New York on August 9, and September 17, 1829, respectively. Their subsequent history is obscure, but there is little doubt that the shipment of these English engines to America added the impetus needed to spur the American engineers to greater achievements in this field of endeavor.

The first locomotive built in the United States by Peter Cooper, was successfully operated on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as early as August 28, 1830. A speed of from 5 to 18 miles per hour was attained with a car and twenty persons and the average tractive force developed represented about 1.43 h. p., or more than three times as much as the "Rocket" developed. This improvement was due to the higher pressure steam used by the "Peter Cooper".

On January 4, 1831, the Baltimore and Ohio offered \$4,000 for the best American engine of 3½ tons, to pull 15 tons, on level track at a speed of 15 miles an hour. Phineas Davis won the prize with the "York", a vertical engine with four 30-inch wheels. In 1832 the "Ironsides", Matthew Baldwin's first engine, was put into service in the United States. After a trial and some imperfections had been remedied, it was put into service and did duty on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Morristown Railroad and others for over 20 years.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was a pioneer in the United States, having been chartered by the State of Maryland on February 27, 1827, and incorporated on April 24 of the same year. Its centenary pageant and exhibit held near Baltimore, Maryland, during 1927, gave a graphic exhibition of transportation since the first settlement of the nation. For this exhibit the "Tom Thumb" built by Peter Cooper, of New York in 1829-30, to prove the practicability of steam operation, was reproduced and operated. The original "Tom Thumb" ran successfully on the rails of the Baltimore and Ohio and has been described in the October issue of the Employes' Magazine. The "Tom Thumb" was followed by the "Thomas Jefferson", 1834; Winans "Camel Back", 1848; "William Mason", 1856; and the "J. C. Davis", 1875, first passenger engine of the Mogul type used by the Baltimore and Ohio. The first Mallet type locomotive built in the United States in 1903-04, Baltimore and Ohio No. 2,400, named "John E. Muhlfeld" was exhibited, as well as numerous later steam and electric locomotive designs. The "King George V.", No. 6,000, the most powerful locomotive in Great Britain, was also sent over for the pageant. This locomotive, on its trial trip, ran from Paddington to Plymouth, a distance of 2263/4 miles in 4 hours and 2 minutes, at the rate of 61.7 miles an hour, with a load of 410 tons. It is of the ten-wheel type, with four cylinders, 161/4 by 28 inches; the inside cylinders are connected to the forward pair of drivers, and the outside cylinders to the second pair of drivers. The boiler pressure is 250 pounds, drivers 78 inches in diameter, weight on drivers 151,200 pounds.

With the "King George V." was sent the "North Star", one of the first engines on the Great Western Railway of England, designed by Sir Daniel Gooch, of that company, and built by Robert Stephenson and Company. The "North Star" class of locomotives, of the 2-2-2 type, as designed and built by Sir-Daniel Gooch, at the Swindon works of the Great Western about 1846, for fast passenger service, was adapted to a 7-foot gauge of track; cylinders 18 by 24 inches; one pair of driving wheels, 96 inches; heating surface 1,952 square feet; boiler tubes, 300; and was equipped with the Gooch fixed link valve motion. This locomotive had a maximum speed of 78 miles per hour, and when evaporating about 1,500 gallons of water per hour, the fuel consumption averaged about 2.5 pounds of coal per horsepower, which compares most favorably with present performance.

The Delaware and Hudson Company high-pressure freight locomotive, No. 1,401, the "John B. Jervis," named after Chief Engineer John B. Jervis of that company, who did much to advance the cause of steam locomotion, was also exhibited. The outstanding feature of this locomotive, is the water tube—fire flue type of boiler carying 400 pounds boiler pressure; one high-pressure cylinder,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches and one low pressure cylinder, 381/2 inches in diameter, by 30 inches stroke; the weight on four pairs of drivers 295,000 pounds; driving wheels 57 inches in diameter; and the tractive power of 85,000 pounds in simple gear, 70,800 pounds in compound gear and 18,000 pounds additional tractive power in the tender truck booster for starting and accelerating trains.

Thus, from that small beginning about 1830, the gradual development, improved design, better workmanship and shop facilities, have contrived to produce the magnificent 9,000 enginees now in general use on the Union Pacific Railroad System.

(The End.)

#### History of the Elevator

By D. C. McKeehan.

The hoisting of coal from our mines, either from a vertical shaft or on a slope, has developed into a routine procedure in the daily operations and the hoisting is nothing more than a special kind of elevator. The history of the elevator dates back to 236 B. C. which date is mentioned by Vitruvius describing an elevator built by Archimedes in that year. This "elevator" was operated by manpower applied to a capstan revolving a drum on which hoisting ropes were wound.

According to Prof. Coburn, of Philadelphia, who has made extensive archaeological studies in Palestine, the palace of Nero had three elevators. It is reported that Prof. Commadatore Boni, the celebrated Italian archaeologist, while exploring some

underground passages near the north rostra of Caesar, discovered twelve small galleries which he claims are traces of a former system of elevators, as in each room there are grooves through which ropes passed and stone supports for wooden poles are fixed vertically inside the passages. An early mention of an elevator is made in a letter of Napoleon I to his wife, the Archduchess Maria Louise.

A Brussels paper not long ago stated that the apparatus which takes an occupant from the ground floor to the top of a building in a few seconds is not a new invention, as an ingenious contrivance was constructed in the seventeenth century by Velayer of Paris, who called his invention "the flying chair." It was not merely a toy but became very fashionable among the rich people on account of its utility. It consisted of a chair hung by a rope passing over pulleys and counterbalanced by a weight. It continued in operation until a serious mishap occurred to the King's daughter at Versailles.

No doubt the elevator as we know it evolved from the so-called "flying chair". Only since 1850 has real progress been made in elevator development. In that year George H. Fox made an elevator operated by the motion of a vertical screw, the nut being carried on the cage.

The steam elevator, now practically extinct, was introduced over half a century ago. This stimulated increased building heights but successful service was limited with this type of machine. About 1880 the hydraulic elevator came into use and it practically superseded the steam machine at that time. However, building heights were limited by brick bearing walls inasmuch as steel-framed structures were not known. The introduction of steel-framed buildings made the limit of building heights a commercial rather than an engineering problem.

The electric elevator was invented about 1885 and the first installation was made in 1887, but it was not developed sufficiently for extensive use until approximately the year 1893. Still, many hydraulic elevators were installed, although many were equipped with electrically driven pumps. Even with this arrangement the hydraulic elevator consumes more power than the electric elevator. During the past ten years there has been a decreasing number of hydraulic elevators installed. The electric machine has practically superseded all other types. This is true because the electric elevator is more readily equipped with suitable safety features, it occupies less space in the building, its initial cost is less, it is more easily controlled, and the power consumption and repair bills are smaller.

It is estimated that in any large city more people are carried daily by passenger elevators than by all street cars and subways combined. It is extremely important therefore that elevator travel be safe. It is almost equally important that for the service required the electric power consumption be reduced to a minimum.

## Pe Old Timers

#### Old Timer Peter Nelson

Mr. Nelson has been employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company and Union Pacific Railroad continuously for over thirty years. He was born in Waihus, Denmark. When twenty-two years of age he and his young wife came to America settling in Omaha, Nebraska. A bricklayer by trade in his native land, Mr. Nelson secured employment in 1893 in Evanston helping build the depot there.



Old Timer Peter Nelson.

Later he worked on the Rock Springs depot. It was in Rawlins in October, 1898, that he first entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. Here he assisted in the laving of the Fort Steele and Rawlins water works line. Afterward he went to Evanston when they put in the wa-

ter line, and, when Cumberland was opened in 1901, Mr. Nelson was called to supervise the putting in of the pump station.

With the opening of the Superior mines in 1909, Mr. Nelson again moved there to aid in constructing the water works. Since that Superior has been his home. He at present runs a hoist in "B" Mine

In 1917 Mr. Nelson and his son, Otto, re-visited his old home in Denmark. Mr. Nelson found many changes there and great strides in progress made both in social legislation and farming and marketing methods. His son later returned to Denmark, where he married and now lives. His daughter. Mary. is married and lives in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He is an American citizen and a member of the Old Timers' Association.

#### Archie Buchanan

Few individuals in our surrounding towns probably have seen more of the development of this western country than Mr. Archie Buchanan, who is a member of our Old Timers Association, with over thirty years service. Born in Springfield, Ilinois, November 10, 1861, Mr. Buchanan crossed the plains in a covered wagon in 1864 with his parents. Following the trail across what is now Nebraska and Wyoming, over three months was spent in the crossing to Salt Lake—which is done

in three days now. Later the family moved to Echo, Utah, where his boyhood days were spent.

When the Grass Creek mines were opened in 1881, Mr. Buchanan began work there. Two years later he was married. Mrs. Buchanan also crossed with an ox team in 1866, her mother earrying her most of the way across the plains because of the freight in the



Mr. and Mrs. Archie Buchanan

wagon.

Following the close of the Grass Creek mines in 1887, Mr. Buchanan began work in Almy, remaining there until Almy was closed in 1899. He again entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Cumberland in April, 1912. He worked continuously in Cumberland until Number Two Mine was closed, when he was transferred to Winton on May 4, 1929.

He is the father of eleven children, four deceased, twenty-one grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Two of his sons, Percy and Frank, are in the employ of the Company at Winton and

Reliance.

Early experiences in Utah and the opening of new coal mines are remarkably vivid in his mind. Many are the changes he has seen come and go. He is a faithful member of the L. D. S. Church.

#### Smiles

Words by J. Will Callahan. Music by Lee S. Roberts.

There are smiles that make us happy,
There are smiles that make us blue,
There are smiles that steal away the teardrops,
As the sunbeams steal away the dew.
There are smiles that have a tender meaning.
That the eyes of love alone may see,
And the smiles that fill my life with sunshine
Are the smiles that you give to me.

PERHAPS as on Armistice Day our thoughts turn back to war scenes no one song stands out more clearly in our memory than "Smiles". Something in the cheery lilt of the music, as well as the mild sentimentality of the words, made "Smiles" a wartime favorite with the men in France no less than with the folks at home. These same qualities have made the song endure among the established favorites for community singing. Among the A. E. F. the song was not only sung in its original form but in many parodies.

Published first by the composer and handled by a jobber, it was afterwards taken over by one of the leading Broadway publishers. Thereupon the sales for the first six months were said to have

reached 1,800,000 copies. Its writers, however, had built their hopes not upon this number but upon a "home" song. As it turned out the latter sold about 5,000 copies while "Smiles" is said to have approached the five million mark. The writer of the words confesses: "What there is about the song that makes people like it and love to sing it, we do not know."

As in the case of many popular songs, the melody of "Smiles" was written before its text. Its writers were trying to create a song that the troops over seas would like to sing. Mr. Roberts happened to attend a convention at which he heard a speaker stress the importance of a smile. That suggested to him the title of the song and he wrote the melody in a few minutes. The lyric was written in an equally short time. Mr. Callahan, by the way, wrote most of his song hits by dictation in a darkened room, because of a severe eye trouble.

Numerous echoes of the wartime spread of "Smiles" came back to its authors. For instance, a friend who had come home, because of war conditions, from her duties at a mission school at Lovetch, Bulgaria, returned thither immediately after the Armistice. When sailing she asked that a copy of the song be sent to her so that she might translate the song into Bulgarian and teach it to her girls. When she arrived in Constantinople, she heard "Smiles" sung on the streets, and, when once in Lovetch, she heard it whistled by a street laborer so quickly does a popular song reach the corners of the earth. A later note of its lasting popularity was reported by a friend who heard it sung on Armistice Day, 1927, near the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, London. Ten thousand Britons joined in singing it there. Doubtlessly wherever veterans of the late war assemble this year "Smiles" will again be sung.

#### Anthony Ritson Passes Away



Anthony Ritson.

Anthony Ritson, known throughout the Rock Springs district as "Tony", and who had been a resident of Rock Springs for over thirty years died at the Wyoming General Hospital Monday, September 22. He was born in Bly, England, September 11, 1881. His parents died when he was very young and when he was but a lad

he came to Rock Springs, where he has been employed in the mines since. As a member of the (Please turn to page 493)

# — Of Interest To Women =

#### Thanksgiving Dinner Menu

Tomato Cocktail Oyster Soup Olives Pickled Peaches Celery Sausage Stuffing Roast Turkey Giblet Gravy Jellied Cranberries Sweet Potatoes Parsleyed Onions Waldorf Salad Pumpkin Pie Nuts Fruit Candy Coffee

This menu certainly allows for a feast. But as we sit at a feast in November each year how many of us think of the occasion for this feast day—the tremendous difficulty in merely sustaining life that those early settlers experienced and how a chance for a full meal stirred them to gratitude? On that November day in Plymouth, 1621, when a small group of Pilgrims gathered to give thanks for their harvest, they were unthinkingly consecrating a day of thanksgiving for the golden autumn yield of all future years. Little by little the Thanksgiving festival has spread until it has become a national holiday. The menu of the day has become as traditional as the day.

We all know that on the first day there were oysters and game, wild turkeys from the woods: as well as barley loaves, cakes of Indian meal and vegetables a plenty of limited varieties, and, of course, pumpkin pie. Yet, today their feast would probably not prove very appetizing to us. Butter, milk and eggs were almost totally missing. Fresh green vegetables were rare and sugar was not to be had. Quantity with no consideration of unknown vitamines was the order of the day. It is the spirit of the day that has lived and lives-Thanksgiving Day continues to be a family day with hospitality its best essence. Already we are looking forward to happy gatherings of friends and families for the Thanksgiving holidays. May each be as joyous and as inspired by thoughts of thankfulness as our Pilgrim ancestors made their first day of thanksgiving.

#### Serving Suggestions

Some general rules for serving apply to every form:

Serve the hostess first. She sits at one end of the table opposite the host.

Guests are usually seated at right of the host and hostess, a woman guest next to the host and a masculine guest beside the hostess. If the host or father is serving plates he asks that the first plate be passed along the right side of the table, to his wife. The next plate is passed to the next person farthest along the table on the right and so on until all are served. Then plates are passed along the left until those are served. The plate that the host is serving should never be lifted from the pile of plates until it is ready to be passed.

In serving family fashion have as few dishes, as possible to pass. Always pass dishes to the right. More than one relish, for instance, may be served on one plate divided by celery stalks. A platter may contain vegetables as well as meat, although large heavy dishes should be avoided.

Family members fold their napkins. Guests leave their napkin only partially folded.

Food which is offered a person seated is always presented at the left, so that the guest may have his right hand free.

Always remove the dishes in which the food was served before removing the individual plates.

In filling water glasses, do not touch the glass if possible. A glass may be moved toward the edge of the table by taking hold of it near the bottom, but it is never lifted from the table. A goblet is held by the stem, a glass by its lower half.

#### Thoughts For Parents

Are parents bad for children?

Tact in dealing with children is far more essential than tact in dealing with another adult.

We talk about training our children, what about training ourselves? We parents are so intolerant—when it comes to our children of the very things which we repeatedly do in their presence.

Self-control on the part of the mother will often avert difficult situations and yet we try to instill ideas of self-control in our children without practicing it ourselves.

We need now in addition more complete accounts, not only of attendance, height, weight, records of how children spell and read, but of their interests, their constructive enterprises, their artistic attempts, their behavior problems, social characteristics, developing attitudes, out-of-school activities, interests and problems.

We have found that children's minds are not at their best unless they are housed in healthy, vigorous young bodies.

Children, like older folk, can work better and more cheerfully with clean hands.

It is never too early to begin to develop a love of books. Once the reading habit is established it is not difficult to guide it along the right paths. Have good books available for the child, keep the "trashy" ones out of the house.

People first, things second.

What children need is more investigation and fewer punishments. Unhappy unadjusted children are often problem children because of silly restrictions in dress or expression by parents.

A New Pudding

To prepare this delightful dish suitable for the highest or lowest in the land, you will require equal parts of perseverance, combined with the very best work obtainable. Put into this mixture a large amount of cheerfulness, and much courage, and if any tendency to evaporation is shown replenish often. Season plentifully with ambition to make the pudding of today, better than the one of yesterday. Keep the steamer going. Keep the lid on until all is finished. Serve with a light sauce, sweetened with love for the ones about you, and a helpful knowledge that you have done your best at all times. This pudding will be found so wholesome and inspiring that your family and friends will not care how often it is served to them. Try it and be convinced.—Lucia Noble in "Table Talk."

#### Winton Woman's Club

Winton Woman's Club met on September 17, at the Community Club House, for the first business meeting of the year. Different ideas for the Club's work for the coming year were discussed. Many plans for an interesting and useful program through-

out the coming year are being made.

At the social meeting, September 24, the Club had as its guests of honor Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Mrs. Hubert Webster and Mrs. D. D. Spani, of Rock Springs, who gave interesting reports of the annual convention of the Wyoming Federation of Woman's Clubs. Miss Pauline Drollinger, State Supervisor for Home Economics and Vocational Education, and Miss Eunice Gilbert, talked to the ladies about organizing evening classes. Plans were made to meet October 2 to discuss the classes in more detail.

Officers of the Winton Woman's Club this year are: President, Mrs. LeRoy Jones; Vice President, Mrs. Robert Jolly; Secretary, Mrs. Sena Sprowel; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Wallacc.

#### Superior Woman's Club

The Superior Woman's Club met in its regular monthly meeting October 2. A number of members from the Rock Springs Woman's Club was present among whom were the delegates to the State Federation Convention who reported on the convention, viz: Mrs. James Davis, president of Rock Springs Club, gave a general outline of the convention, Mrs. Hubert Webster, the Institute and Parent education, Mrs. E. B. Hitchcock and Mrs. F. H. Perkins on the social activities of the convention, and Mrs. Arthur Vail on the resolutions.

Hostesses for the afternoon were Mesdames Robert Outsen, Fred Robinson, and M. A. Sharp.

#### Reliance Woman's Club

The Woman's Club held its first meeting for the fall and winter Wednesday, September 30, in the Bungalow Club Room with Mrs. Leo Martin, president, presiding. Roll call was answered by each member telling of her summer vacation. The following program was enjoyed:

Eugene Field .......Mrs. Joe Fearne
The Vikings and Lief Ericson......

Mrs. Archie Stuart
History of the "Star Spangled Banner"....

Mrs. Henry Johnson
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. James McPhie

Hostesses for the occasion were Mesdames Dewey Baxter, A. J. Bevola, and Fred Bradley. Dainty refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

The Reliance Woman's Club held its regular monthly meeting Wednesday evening, October 9, at the Club House. The following interesting program was rendered:

Chaucer's Works ......Mrs. Henry Johnson ,
Theodore Roosevelt .....Mrs. Leo Martin
American Artists .....Mrs. Dewey Baxter
Riley's Works ......Mrs. Fred Baxter

Poems written by James Whitcomb Riley were read by Mrs. Archie Stuart, Miss Ivy Grove and Miss Ruth Kraushaar. Miss Nell Young sang "Little Orphan Annie".

Hostesses were Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Raymond Du-

Pont and Miss Mabel Doll.

Superior Ladies Aid

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Thomas Smith October 8. The organization sponsored a card party and quilt sale October 16, the entire proceeds to be devoted to charity. Already the Ladies Aid is having many calls. Anyone interested in the work of this organization will be cordially welcomed at any regular meeting. If there are those who do not have the time to attend the social meetings, they are invited to become associate members, paying only the regular dues and they will be excused from the meetings.

#### We Thank Thee, God

By BRUCE CATTON

We thank Thee, God, that once again The need we have to share with others Has wakened in the hearts of men, The charity that makes us brothers.

We thank Thee for the inner spark That will not let us shut our eyes When men are hungry, in the dark, And ask our help with humble cries.

We thank Thee for the glowing light That radiates from human kindness And shines through the eternal night To strike away our human blindness.

# Our Young Women

#### Why the Girl Scout Uniform?

The practical outfit that it provides for the lively activities of the troop meeting, the standards of simplicity and democracy in dress that it exemplifies, the sense of "belonging" that it gives a girl, and the dignity that it adds when worn well, make us wish that every girl might own one! You would be surprised to see the difference in the trimness

of your troop!

And when we do wear our uniforms, let's be sure that we are wearing them correctly! The uniform is a dress and should not be worn on top of another dress. It should be kept pressed and tidy with buttons sewed on firmly. An occasional treat to a washing if done with lukewarm water and a pure soap, will not hurt it. Stockings may be brown or black cotton, lisle, or wool-not silk, and should match the low-heeled, straight, inner lined shoes that are practical for everyday use. Socks are not to be worn with the uniform in town. Tri-corner ties, of dark green or an attractive color that your troop chooses, look well when they are tied trimly, not draped as a scarf around the neck. Decide on one way for your whole troop to tie theirs-you will look much neater. Then, remember, of course, that when we are out in public in our uniforms, we represent Girl Scouting officially; of course, we will make sure always that we are doing so in the finest possible way!

## Leona Russel, Champion Speller of State

Miss Leona Russel, twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Russel of Hanna, won the title of Champion Speller at the state fair held in Douglas. Miss Russel won second place in the state spelling contest last year. Miss Helen Irving, county superintendent of schools, reports that this year her efforts were repaid by receiving the title of

champion speller.

This is quite an honor, not only to Miss Russel, but also to Hanna and Carbon County. Hanna on two different occasions has produced the champion speller. By winning the title Miss Russel receives fifty dollars in prizes and the state medal, as well as the beautiful loving cup which is presented each year to the winner by George Detilla of Sunrise, Wyoming. This cup is kept as the permanent property of the winner. Competition was unusually keen this year. Nine entrants did not miss a word in the oral test and it was finally necessary to write words in order to determine the victor. Miss Leona is to be highly complimented upon her victory and we all extend congratulations.

#### Reliance Girl Scout News

The Girl Scout Troop Committee held its regular meeting Friday evening, October 6. at the Bungalow Club Room. The following division of labor was decided upon: Mrs. John Easton, representative to Reliance Community Council; Mrs. George Flew, representative to Rock Springs Girl Scout Council; Mrs. James Pintar, domestic art; Mrs. Pat Burns, first aid and health; Mrs. Guy Thomas. social and entertainment. It was agreed that the entire committee work together with the Scouts in an effort to raise finances for the Troop.

The Troop entertained the Troop Committee on Friday evening, September 18, in the Club Room. The following program was given:

Ladies in attendance were: Mrs. Guy Thomas, Mrs. George Flew. Mrs. H. E. Buckles and Mrs. Pat Burns.

The Bob White Patrol, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Johnson, Captain, went on a hike to Sand Rocks Sunday morning, September 27. After breakfast had been cooked the Scouts practiced signaling. Tremendous interest in signaling is shown by the Scouts.

The Girl Scouts were the guests of the Boy Scouts at an out-door supper October 2nd. A very enjoyable evening was spent around the camp fires.

The Senior Girl Scouts served at a Safety First community meeting Friday, October 9.

We have welcomed four new Scouts during the past month. They are Hazel Thomas, Gertrude Burns, Wanda Stuart and Beverly Burns.

#### Superior Girl Scout News

The Eagle Girl Scouts entertained the Boy Scouts at the High School Gym Saturday evening, October 3. Bunco furnished the entertainment for the first part of the evening, later games and dancing were enjoyed. A light lunch closed a very happy evening. Mrs. A. C. Clark, Captain of the Eagles, Mrs. Matt Arkle, Lieutenant, members of the girls' troop committee, and Mr. Louis Telk, Scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts were present.

The Eagles are now holding their meetings on Friday afternoon at four o'clock in the Community

Club House.

The troop committee composed of Mrs. Frank Hicks, chairman, Mrs. A. Davis, Mrs. Wallace Richardson, Mrs. A. S. White and Mrs. William Purdy met for its regular monthly meeting Thursday, October 1.

Miss Lorene Arkle, one of our troop, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Our Troop Committee has promised us a party as soon as the whole troop is registered as second class scouts. Let's get busy, girls—you know what fine parties these ladies give!

#### A Girl Scout's Week

Monday's Scout is at the tub, Her Sunday clothes to rinse and rub.

Tuesday's Scout will roast and stew And cook fresh potatoes just for you.

Wednesday's Scout is bent on thrift, To patch the hole and darn the rift.

Thursday is Scout Service Day, For helping your neighbor in many a way.

Friday's Scout is rosy and strong She camps and hikes the whole day long.

Saturday's Scout is happy and gay, For this is Baby-Caring Day.

While Sunday's Scout presents to you Her un-uniformed back in the family pew!

Girl Scout Week comes in the fall of the year, and includes the birthday of our Founder, Juliette Low, which is Hallowe'en. The week is set aside so that the public may become familiar with the activities in which the girls engage. It opens on Sunday, when the girls attend services in the churches of the denominations to which they belong. The program of the week varies with the wishes and needs of the individual communities and troops.

#### Reliance Community Council Card Party

The Reliance Community Council opened its fall activities with a card party October 9. A large crowd attended. Five hundred was played during the early part of the evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. James Pryde, Miss Peterson, Mr. James Sellars and Mr. Mike Korogi. Miss Kate Medill won the door prize. Lunch was served by the Community Council members, the men proved as skillful as the ladies in the serving. Dancing to the strains of the Reliance Orchestra occupied the remainder of the evening.

#### Anthony Ritson Passes Away

(Continued from page 489)

United Mine Workers of America he took a very active part in their program. He was also active in the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, this order holding graveside services.

In 1920 he was united in marriage with Miss

Violet Gibson and they were the parents of two daughters, Mary and Norma, who with their mother survive. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Turnbull, both living in England; two hrothers, William in Australia and Jack in California, who came for the funeral. Services were held at the home and at the Congregational church, the Rev. O. P. Avery officiating. Interment was in the Mountain View cemetery. Tony Ritson created friends wherever he was known and friends in all the mining towns sorrow with the family.

## Boy Scout Activities

#### Boy Scout News

THE Boy Scouts of Sweetwater County held, a very interesting Court of Honor at the Rock Springs High School Friday evening, September 25. The program consisted of Mr. George B. Pryde telling of his experience during his recent visit to the British Isles and France. The descriptions of the places he visited and the people he met, especially the visits with the Scouts of foreign nations, were interesting and educational.

The following badges were awarded: Eagle Scout Badge was awarded to Harold Massie of Superior, who is the first boy in Superior to ever receive the Eagle badge. Life Scout badges were awarded to John Hudak and Kendall Minnick of Troop 169 and Alfred Leslie, Troop 165. Star Scout badges were awarded to George Kellogg, Troop 169 and Edward Stevens, Troop 167. First Class badges to George Patrina, Troop 165 and Hubert McCormick, Troop 169. Second Class badge to Billy Kish, Troop 167.

Merit Badges were as follows:

Alfred Leslie, Troop 165, pioneering and athletics; Harold Massie, Troop 165, fireman, reading and conversation; Murdock McLean, Troop 165, wood carving; Clayton Thobro, Troop 169, carpentry, handicraft, conversation, leather craft, physical development, and firemanship; George Kellogg, Troop 169, cement work, firemanship, and wood carving; John Hudak, Troop 169. carpentry, physical development, swimming, first aid, life saving, signaling, bird study, handicraft and camping; Kendall Minnick, Troop 169, carpentry, physical development, first aid, signaling, bird study, handicraft, athletics, pioneering and woodcraft; Herbert McCormick, Troop 169, carpentry; Jack Tronquet, Troop 169, personal health; John Howard, Troop 169; handicraft; Groark Erwin, Troop 167, craft work in wood, salesmanship and marksmanship; Edward Stecens, Troop 167, marksmanship; Lewis Williams, Troop 167, marksmanship; Clyde Gavman, Troop 172, carpentry, first aid, and scholarship.

## Our Little Folks

#### The Selfish Giant

EVERY afternoon, as they were coming from E school, the children used to go and play in the Giant's garden.

It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach trees that in the spring-time broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit. The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to stop their games in order to listen to them. "How happy we are here!" they cried to each other.

One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend the Cornish ogre, and had stayed with him for seven years. After the seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his conversation was limited, and he determined to return to his own castle. When he arrived he saw

the children playing in the garden.

"What are you doing there?" he cried in a very

gruff voice, and the children ran away.

"My own garden is my own garden," said the Giant, "any one can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself." So he

## FOX RIALTO

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#### THANKSGIVING WEEK

Tuesday, Wednesday, November 24-25 CONSTANCE BENNETT In Robert W. Chambers' Novel "THE COMMON LAW"

Thursday, Friday, November 26-27 3 shows Thanksgiving 5.7.9 WARNER BAXTER

"THE CISCO KID"

O'Henry's Romantic Bandit Conchita Montenegro in the cast.

Saturday, November 28 JAMES DUNN and LINDA WATKINS "SOB SISTER"

Sunday, Monday, November 29-30 WILL ROGERS "AMBASSADOR BILL"

built a high wall all around it, and put up a noticeboard.

> TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED

He was a very selfish Giant.

The poor children had now nowhere to play. They tried to play on the road, but the road was very dusty and full of hard stones, and they did not like it. They used to wander round the high wall when their lessons were over, and talk about the beautiful garden inside. "How happy we were there," they said to each other.

Then the Spring came, and all over the country there were little blossoms and little birds. Only in the garden of the Selfish Giant it was still win-The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no children, and the trees forgot to blossom. Once a beautiful flower put its head out from the grass, but when it saw the notice-board it was so sorry for the children that it slipped back into the ground again, and went off to sleep, The only people who were pleased were the Snow and the Frost. "Spring has forgotten this garden," they cried. "so we will live here all the year round." The Snow covered up the grass with her great white cloak. and the Frost painted all the trees silver. Then they invited the North Wind to stay with them, and he came. He was wrapped in furs, and he roared all day about the garden, and blew the chimney-pots down. "This is a delightful spot." he said, "we must ask the Hail on a visit." So the Hail came. Every day for three hours he rattled on the roof of the castle till he broke most of the slates, and then he ran round and round the garden as fast as he could go. He was dressed in grev. and his breath was like ice.

"I cannot understand why the Spring is so late in coming," said the Selfish Giant, as he sat at the window and looked out at his cold white garden; "I hope there will be a change in the weather."

But the Spring never came, nor the Summer. The Autumn gave golden fruit to every garden, but to the Giant's garden she gave none. "He is too selfish." she said. So it was always Winter there, and the North Wind, and the Hail, and the Frost, and the Snow danced about through the trees.

One morning the Giant was lying awake in bed when he heard some lovely music. It sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it must be the King's musicians passing by. It was really only a little linnet singing outside his window, but it was so long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden that it seemed to him to be the most beautiful music in the world. Then the Hail stopped dancing over his head, and the North Wind ceased roaring, and a delicious perfume came to him through the open casement. "I believe the Spring has come at last," said the Giant; and he jumped out of bed and looked out.

What did he see?

He saw a most wonderful sight. Through a little

hole in the wall the children had crept in, and they were sitting in the branches of the trees. In every tree that he could see there was a little child. And the trees were so glad to have the children back again that they had covered themselves with blossoms, and were waving their arms gently above the children's heads. The birds were flying about and twittering with delight, and the flowers were looking up through the green grass and laughing. It was a lovely scene, only in one corner it was still winter. It was the farthest corner of the garden, and in it was standing a little boy. He was so small that he could not reach up to the branches of the tree, and he was wandering all around it, crying bitterly. The poor tree was still quite covered with frost and snow, and the North Wind was blowing and roaring above it. "Climb up! little boy," said the Tree, and it bent its branches down as low as it could, but the boy was too tiny.

And the Giant's heart melted as he looked out. "How selfish I have been!" he said; "now I know why the Spring would not come here. I will put that poor little boy on the top of the tree, and then I will knock down the wall, and my garden shall be the children's playground for ever and ever." He was really very sorry for what he had done.

So he crept downstairs and opened the front door quite softly, and went out into the garden. But when the children saw him they were so frightened that they all ran away, and the garden became winter again. Only the little boy did not run, for his eyes were so full of tears that he did not see the Giant coming. And the Giant stole up behind him and took him gently in his hand, and put him up into the tree. And the tree broke at once into blossom, and the birds came and sang on it, and

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the little boy stretched out his two arms and flung them round the Giant's neck, and kissed him. And the other children, when they saw that the Giant was not wicked any longer, came running back, and with them came the Spring. "It is your garden now, little children," said the Giant, and he took a great axe and knocked down the wall. And when the people were going to market at twelve o'clock they found the Giant playing with the children in the most beautiful garden they had ever seen.

All day long they played, and in the evening they came to the Giant to bid him good-bye.

"But where is your little companion?" he said: "the boy I put into the tree." The Giant loved him the best because he had kissed him.

"We don't know," answered the children; "he has gone away."

"You must tell him to be sure and come here tomorrow," said the Giant. But the children said that they did not know where he lived, and had never seen him before; and the Giant felt very sad.

Every afternoon, when school was over, the children came and played with the Giant. But the little

boy whom the Giant loved was never seen again. The Giant was very kind to all the children, yet he longed for his first little friend, and often spoke of him. "How I would like to see him!" he used to sav.

Years went over, and the Giant grew very old and feeble. He could not play about any more, so he sat in a huge armchair, and watched the children at their games, and admired his garden. "I have many beautiful flowers," he said; "but the children are the most beautiful flowers of all."

One winter morning he looked out of his window as he was dressing. He did not hate the Winter now, for he knew that it was merely the Spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting.

Suddenly he rubbed his eyes in wonder, and looked and looked. It certainly was a marvelous sight. In the farthest corner of the garden was a tree quite covered with lovely white blossoms. Its branches were all golden, and silver fruit hung down from them, and underneath it stood the little boy he had loved.

Downstairs ran the Giant in great joy, and out

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

· OF

#### **First Security Corporation**

SYSTEM OF BANKS SEPTEMBER 29, 1931

#### **RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts	\$20,279,386.67
Fixtures	1,066,494.53
Real Estate	230,476.47
Investment Bonds & Securities	1,177,099.62
U. S. Bonds Securing Circulation	999,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer-	
Redemption Fund	49,975.00
Customers Liability vs. Letters of	
Credit	500.00
Other Assets	80,779.75
CASH AND IN BANKS	13,606,964.78
U. S., MUNICIPAL AND LISTED	
SECURITIES	10,277,474.96
- 1 D	***

#### Total Resources ......\$47,768,651.78

#### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 2,716,000.00
Surplus	1,055,880.00
Profits and Reserves	2,152,398.41
Customers Letters of Credit	500 00
Bank Currency in Circulation	996,620.00
DEPOSITS	40,847,253.37
	, ,

Total Liabilities ......\$47,768,651.78

#### First Security Bank

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

SEPTEMBER 29, 1931

#### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts\$	1,070,298.86
Banking House, Furniture and	
Fixtures	128,891.39
Real Estate	47,500.00
Other Assets	4,397.53
CASH AND IN BANKS	437,222.53
U. S., MUNICIPAL AND LISTED	
SECURITIES	462,448.40
Total Resources\$	2,150,758.71

#### LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES	
Capital \$ Surplus Profits and Reserves. DEPOSITS	100,000.00 105,796.91
DEI 03113	.,044,901.00

#### Total Liabilities .....\$2,150,758.71

#### LOCAL OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

B. J. Carollo	Glenn D. Wilson	H. T. Buor
John Mrak	J. H. Brooks	Wm. Chilton

into the garden. He hastened across the grass, and came near to the child. And when he came quite close his face grew red with anger, and he said, "Who hath dared to wound thee?" For on the palms of the child's hands were the prints of two nails, and the prints of two nails were on the little feet.

"Who hath dared to wound thee?" cried the Giant; "tell me, that I may take my sword and slay

him."

"Nay!" answered the child; "but these are the wounds of Love.""

"Who are thou?" said the Giant, and a strange awe fell on him, and he knelt before the little child.

And the child smiled on the Giant, and said to him, "You let me play once in your garden, today you shall come with me to my garden, which is Paradise."

And when the children ran in that afternoon, they found the Giant lying dead under the tree, all covered with white blossoms.

-Fairy Tales and Poems in Prose, by Oscar Wilde.

#### Nems Ahout All of Us

#### Superior

Mrs. A. Davis and sons recently returned from a three weeks motor trip through Colorado, visiting with relatives and friends.

Miss Doris Robinson of Rawlins was a week-end visitor

in Superior during the month.

Mrs. Florence Lavery and Mrs. Lillian Visintainer and their families were visiting their folks, the Felix Menghini family over the week

end.

The Woman's Club held their first meeting at the Club House, Friday afternoon, September 4, 1931, with Mrs. G. V. Olson and Mrs. Wallace Richardson as hostesses. During the business meeting the short story work was brought up and it was decided to hold meetings at the Club House on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Mrs. Ben Caine entertained the members of the B Hill 500 Club on Wednesday afternoon, September 9. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ima Conzatti, Mrs. Fred Robinson, Mrs. William Ferrell and Mrs. Jack Furguson, guest.

On Wednesday, September 24, the Com-

munity Club House was the scene of a surprise party on "Grandma" Conzatti, the occasion was the anniversary of



Margaret Ann Arkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arkle, Superior, was three months old when she posed for this picture.

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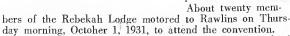
her hirth. Prizes were awarded to: Ladies, Mrs. John Kettle, Mrs. William McIntosh and Miss Ingred Sturholm, and Men, H. A. Wylam, Louis Kladianos and John Yedinak.

The Superior football squad motored to Rawlins on Friday, September 18, 1931, where they encountered the team

from there. The score was 13 to 0 in favor of Rawlins.

The public card party given by the Ladies Altar Society at the Club House, on Wednesday evening, September 30, was a great success. Prizes were won by Mrs. William Ferrell and Mike Robinson, first; Mrs. Ollie Jefferson and H. A. Wylam, sec-ond, and Mrs. Charles Nelson and Frank Pelican, consolation.

Dr. and Mrs. Davis were Cheyenne visitors for a few days during the month. Mrs. Davis attended the state convention of Parent-Teachers, and the doctor transacted professional business.



The Superior Parent Teachers Association opened its third year with a meeting at the Club House, Thursday night, September 24, Mrs. A. Davis, President, in the chair.

Rock Springs

Gavin B. Young and Richard Webster have gone on a two weeks' big game hunt in the Jackson Hole country.

Mrs. H. E. Mosteller, of Los Angeles, California, is visit-

ing at the home of Mrs. Violet Ritson.

Little Frank Subic, Jr., takes a sun bath. He is the seven-

month-old son of Mr. and Mrs.

Frank Subic in Superior.

Mrs. John Keeler, and children, have returned to their home in Kemmerer after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Outsen.
Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from a short

trip to the South Pass country

Mrs. James Herd, and children, of Winton, visited at the home of Mrs. Herd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overy, Sr.

Mrs. George L. Parr was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the illness of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Parr.

Jack McLeod has purchased a new Majestic Radio.

Mrs. Charles Outsen has gone to Chicago, Illinois, for a month's visit with relatives.

Arthur L. Anderson is recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident, Sunday evening, October 11.

Mrs. F. L. McCarty and small daughter, Carol, have re-

turned from a visit with relatives in Evanston.
John Strock, Harold Cook, Harry James and Charles Lightner have returned from a big-game hunt in the Jackson Hole country. Each brought home an elk.

Matt Morrison is confined to his home where he is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Angelo Grelli has returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sympathy is extended to Edward Walsh who received the sad news of the death of his mother which occurred in England on Wednesday, September 30.

Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Roe have returned from a short visit with relatives at Fort Bridger.

Alex Miller and family have returned to their home in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, after having visited here with relatives.

Jack Koski is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism. Mr. and Mrs. James Overy, Sr., of Salt Lake City, Utah,

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are visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Jake McDonald.

Mrs. Dewey McMahon has returned from a visit with relatives in southern 'California.

Mr. John Freeman has returned from a short trip to Kemmerer where he transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

Henry Krichbaum is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Miss Harriett Outsen is spending a month's vacation in southern California.

#### Winton

Miss Annie Tardoni and Joe Kragovich were married in Rock Springs, Sunday, September 20, 1931. A large reception was held for them at the home of the groom's father, Mr. Nick Kragovich, following the wedding.

Mr. Earl DuPont had the misfortune to fracture his leg while at work in No. 3 Mine, September 29, 1931.

Mr. Hugh Gregory is confined to the Wyoming General

Hospital with stomach trouble.

Mrs. Pete Uram entertained the Altar Society Monday evening, October 5. An enjoyable evening was spent playing Five Hundred. Prizes were won by Mrs. Katherine Warinner, Helen Anderson, Helen Kobler and Mrs. Pete Marinoff. A lovely lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Mrs. J. H. Wise has returned from Los Angeles, after visiting there for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Franch have returned from a two weeks vacation in the north country, where Mr. Franch spent the time big game hunting.

Mrs. Gerald Neal has returned home from the hospiatl

and is able to be up and around again.

A. L. Hansen and Walfred Asiala of Rock Springs left Sunday October 11 for a week's big game hunting in the north country.

Mrs. Harry Warinner was hostess to the Five Hundred Club Thursday afternoon, October 1, at one o'clock. Luncheon followed by cards. Prize winners were Mrs. Ray Dodds, Mrs. Sena Sprowell and Mrs. Pete Marinoff.

Pat Lapenski, William Wilson and William Hall returned

from a big game hunt with two elk.

Ishmael Adams brought a deer into camp.

#### Reliance

The card party given by the Community Council was a real success. Prizes were won by Mrs. James Pryde, Miss Peterson, Mr. James Sellers, Mr. Mike Korogi. Miss Kate Medill won the door prize. After cards were laid aside lunch was served. The party then adjourned to the dance hall where dancing was enjoyed. The Reliance orchestra furnished the music.

Misses Verna and Marjorie Vollack are attending school in Los Angeles this winter.

Mrs. Ellen Williams left for Los Angeles for a few months visit with friends. She visited in Reno with Mrs. Hugh Harrigan's mother.



The community extends its sympathy to the Clark Hamblin family, in the death of their daughter, Elda, following an illness of typhoid fever. The other daughters, Viola, Norma and Ruth are well on the road to recovery.

Mrs. John Christie and Mrs. George Pryde were callers at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley, Friday, October 9.

Miss Sally Gibbs is nursing in the Hanna Hospital for a few weeks.

The Reverend and Mrs. O. P. Avery were callers in Reliance Friday, October 9.

Mrs. I. R. Halseth visited in Reliance recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mitchelson are the parents of a fine baby boy. Mother and son are doing nicely.

Mrs. Anna Kochis and daughter, Helen, returned to Los Angeles after a six weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Vollack.

The Primary class began work this month. They meet every Friday at 4:15 P. M. The children are more than enthusiastic.

The Relief Society started operations October 6, with

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Mrs. John Reese giving the theology lesson. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Mike Takis. The next one will be held at the Bungalow. It will be a work meeting starting at 10 A. M. The members are doing painting under the instruction of Mrs. Dewey Baxter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker of Superior visited their daughters, Mrs. William McPhie and Mrs. Ferril Wilde.

Mrs. Mike Takis is still on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharrer have moved to Dines. Mr. Sharrer

is coach in the Reliance High School.

Mr. Luddington and Miss Doll accompanied the Eighth Graders on a hike to the Cedars, Tuesday, October 6.

Mrs. Joé McPhie of Salt Lake City visited in Reliance and Rock Springs during the past month. She was here to attend the dedication of the L. D. S. chapel in Rock Springs.

The Seventh and Eighth Grade ball teams met at the home of Lois Baxter Saturday night, October 10. Bunco was played, prizes going to Agnes Kelley and Helen Curran.

Mrs. A. Hackelt has returned from California where she spent a month visiting relatives

Mr. Walter Flew, from Washington state, has been visit-

ing his brother, George Flew and his sister, Mrs. Hurst. While playing, Billie McPhie, Jr. fell dislocating his

Mrs. Raymond DuPont entertained at a one o'clock luncheon in honor of Mrs. Ellen Williams. Bunco was played, Mrs. Joe Miller and Mrs. John Kovach winning prizes. Those present were: Mesdames Pete Shinazy, Dave Wilson, Harry Fetchelt of Rock Springs, Mrs. William Spence of Dines, Mesdames William Kelley, Dewey Baxter, John Kovach, Joe Miller, H. Harrigan, Jack Korogi, and Joe Fearne.

#### Hanna

Miss Leona Russel accompanied by Miss Irene Johnson attended the State Spelling Contest at Douglas, where Leona won the state championship. Beside winning the cup, she also received \$50.00.

The Misses Hazel Jones and Elizabeth Crawford are taking nurses training at the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver. Miss Elizabeth Freeman has entered St. Lukes Hospital

in Denver for nurses training.

The Eagle Lodge entertained at a banquet and musical program at which time they presented a 20-year veteran jewel to Norman Smith, John Huhtala, James Finch, Lynn Smith, Charles Mellor and Matt Huhtala.

Mrs. Charles Mellor had as her guest for a few days her cousin Mrs. Roberts and daughter of Fort Collins, Colorado. Mrs. Gladys Rogers of Canon City, Colorado, is visiting

her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas.

The Pythian Sisters Lodge celebrated their 25th anniversary and presented jewels to Mrs. Jeanie Massey, Rachel Smith, Susan Mangan, Bertha Christensen, Agnes Bedford, Alma Brown, Mary Logan, Jennie Butler, and Katherine

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boam are the proud parents of a baby girl born October 2.

Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth entertained the members of the Ladies Aid Society at a 2 o'clock luncheon on Thursday, October 9. A vocal duet was rendered by Mrs. Joe Briggs and Mrs. Henry Peterson, and a musical reading was given by Mrs. O. C. Buehler.

Mr. Thomas Frisco, Chicago, visited here with his cousin,

William Hapgood.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank King, Laramie, visited here with

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. While.

Mrs. Ed. Grooman entertained the Altar Rosary Society. Those present were Mrs. Joe Jackson, Mrs. Joe Lucas, Mrs. Bert Tavelli, Mrs. John Hudson, Mrs. Ben Cook, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. James McArdle, Mrs. Gus Collins, Mrs. Howard Bailey, Mrs. John Thomas, Mrs. William Hapgood, Mrs. James Hearne, and Miss K. McArdle.

Rev. and Mrs. A. I. Wilson entertained the members of the Epworth League at a Hallowe'en party at the parsonage

on October 9.

Midweek services are being held at the Methodist Church every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A very interesting feature of these services is the illustrated Bible stories.

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#### Tono

Mr. Robert Sanborn, who is working at Ronald, Washington, spent a week end with his wife and family, and her

parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McBratney.

Mr. Carrol Friend, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend, motored to Seattle where he met Bennie Peterson and took the special train for Pullman, where both registered at the State College for the coming school term. Wilbert Friend, brother of the former, Mrs. James Sheldon and Mrs. Wilbert Friend accompanied him to Seattle.

Word was received of the marriage of Mr. James Corcoran, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, and Miss Evelyn Simons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Simons, at Rockport, Washington, September 5. They are making their home at Rockport at which place Mr. Corcoran is working for the Ward Constructing Company. Both young folks are well known in Tono and surrounding communities and received their education in the Tono and Tenino schools, graduating from the eighth grade and high school in the same class.

The Tono Home Makers Club elected officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Hans Peterson was elected President and Mrs. Dave Davis, Secretary and Treasurer. After the business meeting, garment remodeling was demonstrated by Mrs. E. R. Rogers, and the budget was planned for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mills, of Tacoma, spent a week

end with Mrs. Mills' parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Way.
A lovely birthday dinner was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hann, Sunday, September 27, complimenting Mr. and Mrs. William Hann and their granddaughter, Alma Delta Stahlberg. The dinner table was beautifully appointed and centered with a lovely center piece of asters. Covers were placed for Mr. and Mrs. George Staggs and children, Billie and Mary Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hann, of Chehalis; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stahlberg and daughters. Mary Caroline and Alma Delta, from Longview; and Mr. and Mrs. William Hann.

Mrs. Robertson, of Hannaford Valley visited with her brother, Charles Friend, and family and her father, Mr.

John Friend, who is visiting with his son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tamblyn. Mr. and Mrs. Pat Barrett, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Boardman motored to Ford's Prairie and pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. Todd Dove. A very enjoyable time was spent in playing 500 after which a dainty luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Dove were former Tono residents.

Mr. Charles Way, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Way, is working at Rockport, Washington, at which place the city

of Seattle is constructing a power plant.

Joe Fusco, of Seattle, spent a couple of days visiting with his father, John Fusco, brothers and sisters in Tono and Centralia. Miss Helen Androsko accompanied him back to Seattle at which place she visited for a few days.

Miss Dorothy Hunter, of Olympia, and her father, George Hunter, were in Tono renewing old acquaintances. Hunter has been convalescing for the past few months from a broken leg and will soon be able to be around again. Little George Hunter, Jr., is staying with his aunt in Linden and attending school.

Bennie Peterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert A. Peterson, Sr., left Friday, September 25, for Everett, Washington, where he visited with his sister, Elizabeth, for a couple of days. He left from Seattle for Pullman where he will at-

tend the State College this winter.

Dorothy Barber, of South Prairie, spent a few days with

her cousin, Ruby Barber.
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mossop spent the week end and Labor Day with the latter's mother, Mrs. Alfredson, at South Bend, and while there they visited with other relatives and friends.

Mr. Horace Eggler and Mr. E. C. Way were called to Olympia to be witnesses for John Maki at his examination for naturalization papers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schuck and Sylvia Revel, of Olympia, were in Tono visiting with friends.

Jay Norman and Ralph Brierly, of Seattle, spent October

1st hunting near Tono. They were in Tono for a few minutes renewing old acquaintances. Friends of Mr. Brierly will be glad to learn that he was promoted to Store Manager of one of the Ebee's Grocery Stores at Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cowell and daughter, of Seattle, were in Tono Friday, October 2, renewing old acquaintances and also visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring.

Mr. M. J. Mardicott was operated on at a Centralia hospital October 1 and is improving as well as can be expected. Mr. and Mrs. Steve Androsko and family have moved to Centralia where they expect to make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mossop have moved into their home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Paul, of American Lake, were in Tono renewing old acquaintances. While here they were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowell.

Joe Sekul, of American Lake, spent a week end in Tono visiting with old friends. Mr. Sekul is enjoying a month's vacation and will visit with his brother in Canada.

Mrs. Frances Flani and son, Ernest, of Olympia, were in

Tono visiting with friends.

The death of Mrs. Eliza Warren, 70, occurred October 1 at Tono, where she had resided twenty years. She is survived by her husband, P. H. Warren, two sons, Thomas and Harry, one daughter, Mrs. Carrie Patterson, one niece, Mrs. Horace Gonderman, and one nephew, Othur Onkst, all of Tono. Four brothers and four sisters reside in the east.



Luck Again Some folks are born lucky-Ben Outsen won the Engineer's pool on the World Series and Mrs. Outsen won the pool in the Auditing Department.

Art Anderson, Auditing Department, suffered painful scalp wounds in a recent automobile accident. We all extend our sympathy.

Spurring the Sluggard

The Scot is frequently the goat when jokes are on tap,

but not always. Listen to this:

In an English political meeting one of the candidates patriotically orated: "I was born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, I hope I shall die an Englishman." From the back of the hall, in an unmistakable accent, came the question, "Mon, hae ye no ambeetion?"—North Carolina Christian Advocate.

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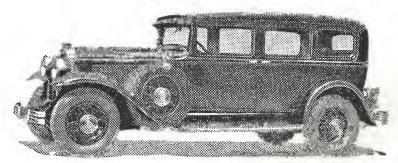
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